

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**Please cancel the heading “DESCRIPTION,” in line 1 on page 1 of the specification.**

**Please insert the heading -- BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION --, in line 4 on page 1 of the specification.**

**Please replace the heading “TECHNICAL FIELD,” with --1. Field of the Invention-- in line 5 on page 1 of the specification.**

**Please replace the heading “BACKGROUND ART,” with --2. Description of the Related Art-- in line 12 on page 1 of the specification.**

**Please amend paragraph [0002] as follows:**

Refrigerators for commercial use have recently been provided with an inverter compressor so that the refrigerating performance is adjusted according to the load (see patent document 1:See JP-A-2002-195719, for example).

**Please amend paragraph [0003] as follows:**

Refrigerators provided with an inverter compressor of this type carry out their highest allowable speed operation in pull down cooling. However, large, middle, and small heat insulating housings present clear differences among the internal temperatures when pull down cooling is performed under identical conditions in which food is not accommodated in the compartments, as shown in FIG. 26. The reason for this is that the difference in the degree of temperature drop is proportional to the surface area of the heat insulating housing, when the difference in the internal and external temperatures is the same. In addition, the heat capacity of an internal wall material or rack is significant as the box becomes larger.

Patent document 1: JP-A-2002-195719 gazette

**Please cancel the heading “DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION,” in line 10 on page 2 of the specification.**

**Please replace the heading “PROBLEM TO BE OVERCOME BY THE INVENTION,” with –SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION-- in line 11 on page 2 of the specification.**

**Please amend paragraph [0004] as follows:**

~~On the other hand, greater~~Greater importance is placed on the temperature characteristic of pull down refrigeration in commercial use refrigerators-freezers. For example, refrigeration starting from a high internal temperature, such as 20°C, is substantially limited to an initial operation after installation, re-operation several times after ~~power off~~turning the power off for maintenance, several minutes of door opening ~~in the accommodation of~~to insert food materials, or the accommodation of hot food. In the refrigerators-freezers for commercial use, doors are frequently opened and closed so that food materials ~~are~~can be placed into and taken out of compartments where the ambient temperature is relatively higher. In view of these reasons, it should be taken into sufficient consideration that the internal temperature easily rises.

Accordingly, a temperature drop characteristic should be considered as a returning force in the internal temperature rise.

**Please cancel the heading “MEANS FOR OVERCOMING THE PROBLEM,” in line 1 on page 4 of the specification.**

**Please cancel the heading “EFFECT OF THE INVENTION,” in line 7 on page 13 of the specification.**

**Please amend paragraph [0025] as follows:**

The storing means previously stores data of a cooling characteristic indicative of a time-varying mode of reduction in a target physical amount. In refrigerating operation, the cooling

characteristic is read from the storing means or unit. The performance of the compressor is controlled so that a physical amount detected by the physical amount sensor is reduced following the cooling characteristic read from the storage means.

**Please replace the heading “BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION,” with –DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION– in line 1 on page 28 of the specification.**

**Please amend paragraph [0055] as follows:**

Upon the powering of the refrigeration unit 30 and the refrigerating fan 25, essentially, air in the refrigerating compartment 15 (the freezing compartment 16) is absorbed through the inlet port 24 and into the evaporator compartment 23, as shown by the arrows in the figureFig. 4. While passing through the evaporator 36, the air is transformed into chilled air through heat exchange. The chilled air is discharged through the outlet port 26 into the refrigerating compartment 15 (the freezing compartment 16), whereby the chilled air is circulated so that the atmosphere is refrigerated in the refrigerating compartment 15 (the freezing compartment 16).